A new subgenus and three new species of *Endelus* Deyrolle, 1864 (Coleoptera: Buprestidae) from Indonesia and the Philippines, with a review of the *Endelus bakeri* Kerremans, 1914 species group

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Abstract: *Endelus* (*Papuadelus* subgen. nov.) *telnovi* sp. nov. from West Papua (Indonesia), *E.* (s. str.) *bellamyi* sp. nov. from Palawan (The Philippines), and *E.* (s. str.) *pseudobelial* sp. nov. from Luzon (The Philippines) are described and illustrated; two latter species belong to *E.* (s. str.) *bakeri* Kerremans, 1914 species-group established in this paper. Lectotype of *Endelus bakeri* Kerremans, 1914 as well as lectotypes of *E. chalybaeotinctus* Obenberger, 1932 and *E. inaequalipennis* Obenberger, 1937 also belonging to *E. bakeri* group are designated. A key to species of *E. bakeri* group including also *E. palawanensis* Fisher, 1921 and *E. belial* Obenberger, 1924 is provided.

Key words: Coleoptera: Buprestidae, Indonesia, West Papua, The Philippines, *Endelus bakeri* Kerremans, 1914 group nov., new subgenus & species.

Introduction

The present work is a part of comprehensive study of the genus *Endelus* Deyrolle, 1864 (Coleoptera: Buprestidae) carried out by the author during recent decades (Kalashian 1995, 1997, 1999a & b, 2007, 2011, 2013). It comprises the descriptions of three new species from Indonesia and the Philippines. Species from Indonesia (West Papua) belong to a new subgenus. Another two species belong to *E.* (s. str.) *bakeri* Kerremans, 1914 species-group, established and reviewed below.

Abbreviations used in the text:

BMNH – The Natural History Museum, London, United Kingdom;
CSCA – California State Collection of Arthropods, Sacramento, U.S.A.;
MKCY – Collection M. Kalashian, Yerevan, Armenia;
NME – Naturkundemuseum Erfurt, Erfurt, Germany;
NMPC – Národní Muzeum v Praze, Prague, Czech Republic;
USNM – National Museum of Natural History, Washington, U.S.A.;
ZIN – Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg, Russia.

The labels are cited using the following abbreviations: (h) – handwritten text, (p) – printed text, ### – illegible portions of text. Some additional comments or interpretations are included in square brackets [ ] and the data of individual labels are separated by slash mark (/).

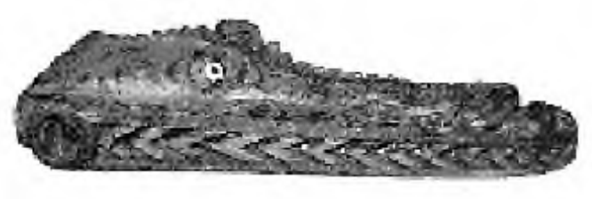
Taxonomic part

Endelus subgenus *Papuadelus* subgen. nov.

Type species: *Endelus* (*Papuadelus*) *telnovi* sp. nov., by present designation

Derivatio nominis: The subgeneric name is derived from Papua – name of the island of origin, and "delus" – terminal part of generic name "*Endelus*".

Description: Body moderately elongate, bronzy with reddish-coppery luster, elytral depressions somewhere with bluish-green reflection, surface microreticulated, with silky luster, this sculpture slightly smoothed in elevated portions of pronotum and elytra and ventrally. Head large, slightly widened anteriorly, slightly narrower than anterior margin of pronotum, surface with rough and rather dense punctures. Frontovertex deeply arcuately



concave, oculofrontal margins obtusely rounded, eyes convex, in dorsal aspect rather small, pointed nearly directly forwards. Temples much longer than eyes, angularly projecting behind them. Pronotum widely irregularly flattened along sides and medially of posterior angles, with single transverse elevation near anterior 1/3, medially gibbous and divided by shallow longitudinal depression into pair of small tubercles. Scutellum divided by distinct transverse arch-shaped ledge into slightly convex anterior and flattened posterior portions. Elytra slightly wider than pronotum, with distinct humeral tubercles, behind them surface of elytra abruptly falls to lateral margins forming narrow flattened slopes reaching posteriorly nearly to apical 1/6 of elytra, elytral disc uneven, with rather deep depressions and distinct elevations.

Differential diagnosis: Most characteristic feature of new subgenus is structure of head; in all other *Endelus* species eyes in dorsal aspect pointed mainly to sides, more or less continuing temples which are nearly straight, weekly convex or sinuate; punctuation of head in other *Endelus* is much finer than in new subgenus. Scutellum in other *Endelus* is without ledge, flattened or weekly convex. By deeply concave frontovertex and uneven elytral surface the new subgenus shows some resemblance with subgenus *Kubaniellus* Kalashian, 1997 and species-group *E.* (s. str.) *bakeri* Kerremans, 1914, gr. nov., established and reviewed below but differs by structure of pronotum – in *Kubaniellus* species pronotum medially with pair of large and deep transversely oval, rounded or irregular foveae, in representatives of *E.* (s. str.) *bakeri* group pronotal disc with two distinct transversal elevations.

***Endelus* (*Papuadelus*) *telnovi* sp. nov.** (Plate 51 fig. 1)

Holotype ♂ NME: INDONESIA E, West Papua, Tamarau mts., ~12 km NW Fet vill., 00°46’05”S 132°19’06’E, 1050 m, 12-13.II.2012, primeval lower montane forest, MV light, leg. D.Telnov.

Derivatio nominis: With my gratitude and respect I am glad to dedicate the new species to Dr. Dmitry Telnov (The Entomological Society of Latvia, Rīga), well known researcher of Coleoptera, in particular of entomofauna of Wallacea and New Guinea, and collector of the new species.

Description: Body moderately elongate, 2.53 times as long as wide, bronzy with reddish-copper lustre, depressions of elytra somewhere with irregular greenish-blue spots; ventral surface dark bronzy with reddish reflection better visible laterally. Surface microreticulated, with silky luster, this sculpture slightly smoothed in elevated portions of pronotum and elytra and ventrally. Body length 4.3 mm, width 1.7 mm. Head large, slightly wider than anterior margin of pronotum. Clypeus deflected back, situated nearly horizontally, nearly equilaterally triangular, deeply arcuately emarginated distally. Frons slightly widened posteriorly, frontovertex deeply arcuately depressed, depression posteriorly not reaching anterior margin of pronotum. Frons posteriorly of clypeus keel-shaped, this keel does not reach inner margin of eyes, behind it frons with deep transversal groove and with deep rounded fovea medially. Oculofrontal margins obtuse, rounded, eyes convex, in lateral aspect narrowly reniform, in dorsal aspect rather small, pointed nearly directly to front. Temples mush longer than eyes, angularly projecting behind them, slightly converging posteriorly. Surface of head with distinct punctures, slightly shallower and sparser anteriorly, coarser and denser posteriorly. Antennomeres 1 and 2 big, swollen, 3 small, slightly elongate, very finely enlarged distally, 4 nearly equilateral, slightly enlarged distally, antennomeres 5-11 strongly transversally serrate. Pronotum slightly wider than elytra, 1.95 times as wide as long, widest approximately near posterior 1/3, with sides converging nearly straight forward and sinuately backwards to approximately straight basal angles. Lateral margins very finely irregularly serrate, bordered with thin edging shortly continued along anterior and posterior margins of pronotum. Anterior margin of pronotum moderately bisinuate, posterior margin strongly bisinuate, with wide trapezoid medial lobe. Pronotum widely irregularly depressed along sides and medially of posterior angles, near anterior 1/3 with transversal, medially gibbous elevation, divided by shallow longitudinal depression into pair of small tubercles, behind of elevation pronotum with pair of large, rather deep irregular depressions. Surface with irregular, rather distinct, sparse punctures smoothed on transversal elevation and in depressions behind it. Scutellum divided by distinct transversal arch-shaped ledge into slightly convex anterior and flattened posterior portions. Elytra approximately 1.8 times as long as wide, their sides subparallel along humeral tubercles, then sinuately, very slightly diverging to posterior 2/5 where elytra are widest, then firstly finely arcuately, then slightly sinuately narrowing to separately rounded apices; sides of elytra very finely irregularly serrate, apices with several fine teeth. Elytra with very uneven sculpture, with distinct humeral tubercles, behind them surface of elytra abruptly falls to lateral margins forming narrow flattened slopes reaching posteriorly nearly to apical 1/6 of elytra, elytral disc with strong longitudinal gibbosities near scutellum and with rather deep irregular depressions medially of humeral tubercles and near suture at anterior 1/3 and posterior 1/6, and irregular poorly defined depressions medially of lateral slopes approximately at the level of 1/2 and posterior 1/3 of elytra. Elytral surface anteriorly with few irregular transversal wrinkles and rather big and rough irregular punctures smoothed medially and posteriorly. Ventral surface laterally with fine irregular arcuate wrinkles, prosternum and central portions of metasternum and abdominal ventrites with small superficial punctures, sculpture smoothed backwards, on last abdominal ventrites nearly invisible. Anal ventrite in male slightly angularly arcuate distally. Male genitalia as in Fig. 1.

Sexual dimorphism: Not determined yet.

Differential diagnose: As in diagnose of the subgenus.

Distribution: Indonesia: West Papua (Doberai Peninsula).

Species group *Endelus* (s. str.) *bakeri* Kerremans, 1914, gr. nov.

Body moderately elongated, bronzy-black or dark bronzy with more or less pronounced reddish or greenish-bluish cupreous reflection, sometimes with pattern of irregular greenish or reddish spots. Head large, widened anteriorly, wider or subequal in width to anterior margin of pronotum, frontovertex deeply concave, eyes large, rather convex, oculofrontal margins obtuse. Temples nearly straight or finely sinuate, shorter than or, rarely, subequal in length to eyes. Pronotum widely cordiform, disc with two transversal elevations. Elytra with distinct humeral tubercles, behind them surface of elytra abruptly falls to lateral margins forming narrow flattened slopes reaching posteriorly to level of widest part of elytra, elytral disc uneven with rather deep depressions and distinct elevations.

The representatives of this group can be distinguished by deeply concave frontovertex and especially by strongly uneven elytral surface. From subgenera *Papuadelus* subgen. nov. and *Kubaniellus* Kalashian, 1997 having similar elytral structure, the species of this group differ by the structure of pronotum which in *Kubaniellus* medially bears pair of large and deep transversely oval, rounded or irregular foveae, in *Papuadelus* with single transversal elevation near anterior 1/3; besides, the latter subgenus differs by particular structure of eyes and temples (see above).

Endelus (s. str.) ***bellamyi*** **sp. nov.** (Plate 51 fig. 7)

Holotype ♂ CSCA: [PHILIPPINES] Puerto Princess, PALAWAN Is., sea level, 2nd growth forest, III.15.47 / CNHM Philippine Zool. Exped. (1946-47), F.G. Werner leg.

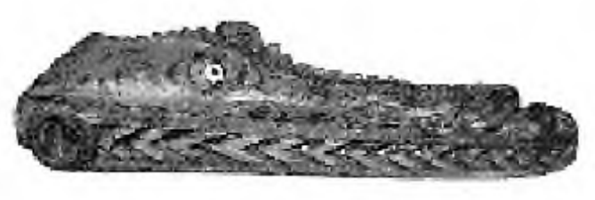
Allotype ♀ USNM: same data as in holotype.

Paratypes 5 specimens: 1♂ MKCY: same data as in holotype; 3♂ CSCA & 1♀ MKCY: same data as in holotype but III.20.47.

Derivatio nominis: The new species is dedicated to the blessed memory of Dr. Charles (Chuck) Bellamy, who has made great contribution to our knowledge of Buprestidae.

Description: Body moderately elongate, 2.34-2.45 times as long as wide, bronzy-black with very fine copper lustre, frons in male with golden-greenish, in female with very fine reddish reflection, ventral surface and legs with indistinct violet reflection. Surface without microreticulation, shiny. Body length 3.5-4.05 mm, width 1.45-1.7 mm.

Head large, subequal in width to anterior margin of pronotum. Clypeus deflected back, situated nearly horizontally, transversely triangular, slightly arcuately concave distally. Frons slightly widened posteriorly, frontovertex triangularly concave, concavity posteriorly not reaching anterior margin of pronotum. Postclypeal fovea slightly transversal, large and deep, continued backwards by shallow longitudinal medial groove reaching anterior margin of pronotum, medially with deep rounded fovea. Oculofrontal margins obtuse, rounded, eyes moderately convex, not projecting beyond head outline, in lateral aspect reniform. Temples distinctly shorter than eyes, slightly sinuately diverging from base to posterior margin of eyes. Surface of head with rather large, shallow punctures which are smaller and sparser anteriorly. Antennomeres 1 and 2 big, swollen, 3 and 4 small, slightly elongate, very finely enlarged distally, 5 nearly equilateral, antennomeres 6-11 strongly transversally serrate. Pronotum moderately narrower than elytra, 2.04-2.14 times as wide as long, widely cordiform, widest between mid-length and anterior 1/3, sides inconspicuously irregularly serrate, in anterior 2/3 nearly regularly arcuate, abruptly and sinuately narrowed from anterior 1/3 to nearly rectangular basal angles, anterior margin slightly bisinuate, posterior margin bisinuate with wide trapezoidal medial lobe, posterior angles



sharp. Lateral margins very finely irregularly serrate, bordered with thin edging continued along anterior and posterior margins of pronotum. Pronotum irregularly depressed laterally and along posterior margin, disc convex, with two strong transversal elevations, anterior one shorter, with obtuse edge, posterior elevation longer, with sharp edge, sometimes with small medial depression. Surface covered with large, very flat and indistinct punctures, nearly missing on convex portions of pronotum. Scutellum rather big, triangular, slightly convex. Elytra 1.70-1.80 times as long as wide, with sides slightly diverging near humeri, then sinuately slightly diverging to posterior 2/5 where elytra are widest, then first finely convexly, then slightly sinuately narrowing to separately angularly rounded apices; sides of elytra very finely irregularly serrate, apices with several fine teeth. Elytra with uneven structure, with distinct humeral tubercles, behind them surface of elytra abruptly falls to lateral margins forming narrow flattened slopes reaching posteriorly nearly to apical 1/4-1/5 of elytra, elytral disc with distinct longitudinal gibbosities near scutellum and with rather deep irregular depressions medially of humeral tubercles and near suture at anterior 2/5 and posterior 1/6, and irregular less pronounced depressions medially of lateral slopes approximately at the level of 1/2 and posterior 1/3 of elytral length. Surface of elytra with rather coarse punctures and irregular transversal wrinkles, somewhat smoothed on convex portions of elytra and posteriorly. Ventral surface with indistinct sculpture, sternum and lateral portions of abdominal ventrites with very fine irregular wrinkles, central part of abdomen with traces of small punctures, posteriorly nearly missing. Anal ventrite slightly irregularly arcuate distally. Male genitalia as in Fig. 5.

Sexual dimorphism: Besides coloration of frons sexual dimorphism is very slightly pronounced in the structure of anal ventrite which distally slightly wider in male than in female.

Differential diagnosis: see key below.

Distribution: The Philippines: Palawan.

Endelus (s. str.) ***pseudobelial* sp. nov.** (Plate 51 fig. 6)

Holotype ♂ NMPC: Ost (h) Philippinen, Luzon (p) Kasiguran [Casiguran]. S. Boetcher, 9. 1915 (h).

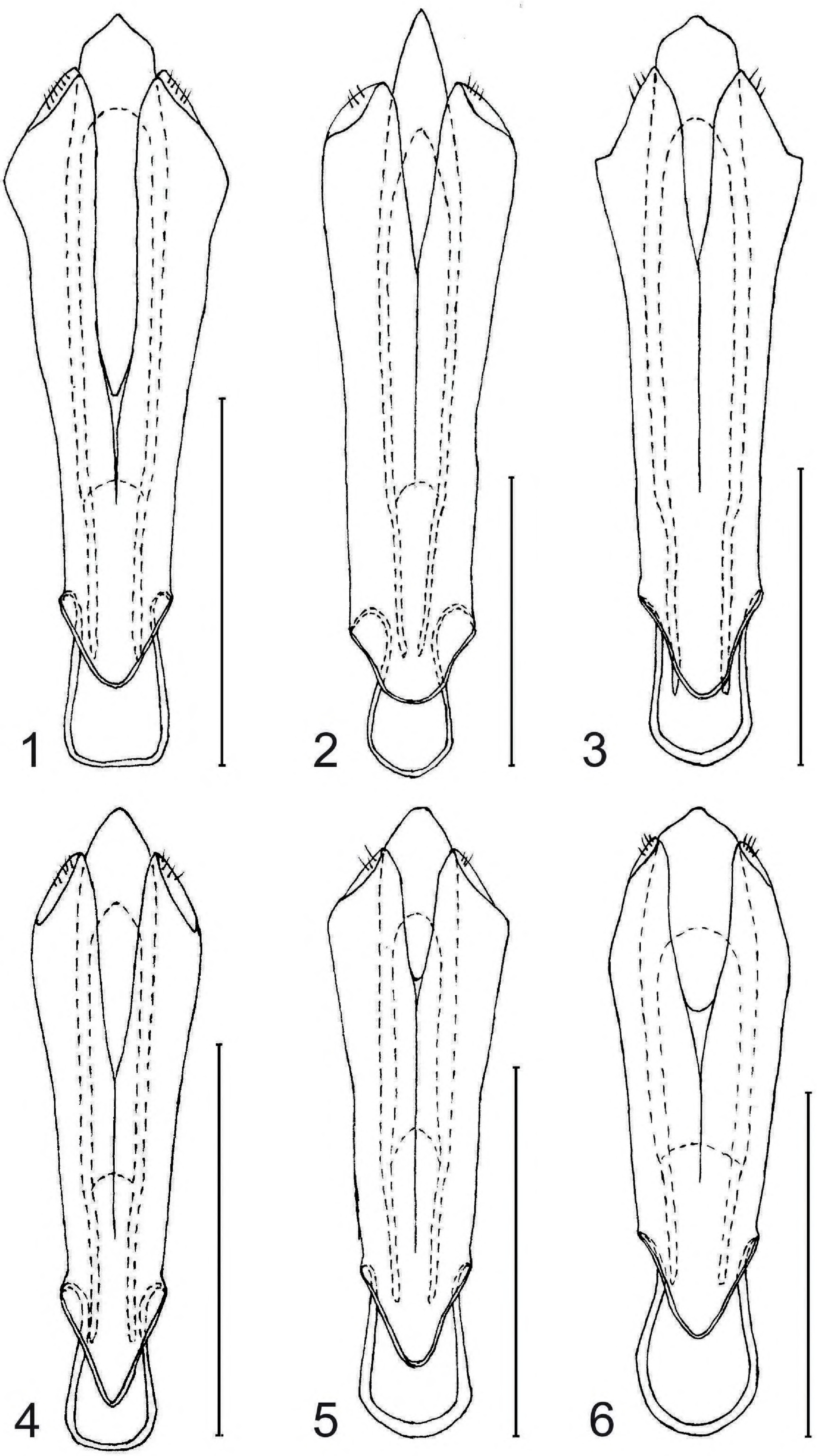
Allotype ♀ ZIN: same data as in holotype, but with additional labels: Typus (p, red paper) / Endelus belial m. Type (h) Det. Dr Obenberger.

Paratypes 5 specimens: 2♂ & 1♀ NMPC, 1♂ MKCY: same data as in holotype; 1♂ NMPC: Philippinen, Luzon (p) Los Baños (h). S. Boetcher, 18 ## 14 (h).

Derivatio nominis: The species name is formed from specific epithet of *E. belial* Obenberger, 1924 and "pseudo-" (false) to stress similarity of both species.

Description: Body moderately elongate, 2.4-2.55 times as long as wide, bronzy-black, sometimes with reddish reflection more visible in head and pronotum, or with irregular reddish or greenish cupreous spots, frons in male with fine greenish luster, in female with indistinct reddish reflection. Surface without microreticulation, shiny. Body length 3.8-4.1 mm, width 1.55 -1.7 mm.

Head large, slightly wider than anterior margin of pronotum. Clypeus deflected back, situated nearly horizontally, nearly equilaterally triangular, moderately arcuately emarginate distally. Frons slightly widened posteriorly, frontovertex deeply triangularly concave, concavity posteriorly not reaching anterior margin of pronotum. Postclypeal fovea slightly transversal, large and deep, continued backwards by shallow longitudinal medial groove reaching anterior margin of pronotum, medially with deep rounded fovea. Oculofrontal margins nearly rectangular, eyes rather convex, not projecting beyond head outline, in lateral aspect reniform. Temples subequal in length to eyes, slightly sinuately diverging from base to posterior margin of eyes. Surface of head covered with large shallow punctures smoothed anteriorly. Antennomeres 1 and 2 big, swollen, 3 and 4 small, slightly elongate, very finely enlarged distally, 5 nearly equilateral, slightly enlarged distally, antennomeres 6-11 strongly transversally serrate. Pronotum distinctly narrower than elytra, 1.95-2.0 times as wide as long, widely cordiform, widest near anterior 1/3, sides inconspicuously irregularly serrate, in anterior 2/3 nearly regularly arcuate, sinuate before posterior angles, anterior margin slightly bisinuate, posterior margin bisinuate with wide trapezoidal medial lobe, posterior angles nearly rectangular. Lateral margins very finely irregularly serrate, bordered with thin edging continued along anterior and posterior margins of pronotum. Pronotum irregularly depressed laterally and along posterior margin, disc convex, with two strong transversal elevations, anterior one shorter, with obtuse edge, posterior elevation longer, with sharp edge, sometimes with small medial depression. Surface covered with large very flat and indistinct punctures, somewhere fused into irregular wrinkles, sculpture nearly missing on convex portions of pronotum. Scutellum rather big, triangular, nearly flat or slightly



Figures 1-6. *Endelus* spp., male genitalia. 1 – *E.* (*Papuadelus* subgen. nov.) *telnovi* sp. nov. (holotype NME); 2 – *E.* (s. str.) *belial* Obenberger, 1924 (topotype MKCY); 3 – *E.* (s. str.) *pseudobelial* sp. nov. (paratype MKCY); 4 – *E.* (s. str.) *palawanensis* Fisher, 1921 (holotype USNM); 5 – *E.* (s. str.) *bellamyi* sp. nov. (paratype MKCY); 6 – *E.* (s. str.) *chalybaeotinctus* Obenberger, 1932 (lectotype NMPC) [scale bar 0.5 mm].

depressed anteriorly. Elytra 1.75-1.85 times as long as wide, with sides slightly diverging near humeri, then sinuately slightly diverging to posterior 2/5 where elytra are widest, then nearly straight or very slightly sinuately narrowing to separately narrowly angularly rounded apices; sides of elytra very finely irregularly serrate, apices with several fine teeth. Elytra with uneven sculpture, with distinct humeral tubercles, behind them surface of elytra abruptly falls to lateral margins forming narrow flattened slopes reaching posteriorly nearly to apical 2/5 of elytra, elytral disc with strong slightly longitudinal gibbosities near scutellum and with rather deep irregular depressions medially of humeral tubercles and near suture at anterior 2/5 and posterior 1/6, and irregular less pronounced depressions medially of lateral slopes approximately at the level of 1/2 and posterior 1/3 of elytra. Surface of elytra with moderately deep small punctures and irregular indistinct transversal wrinkles, somewhat smoothed on convex portions of elytra and posteriorly. Ventral surface with indistinct structure, sternum and lateral portions of abdominal ventrites with very fine irregular wrinkles, central part of abdomen with traces of small punctures, posteriorly nearly invisible. Anal ventrite slightly irregularly arcuate distally. Male genitalia as in Fig. 3.

Sexual dimorphism: Besides coloration of frons sexual dimorphism is very slightly pronounced in the structure of anal ventrite which is distally slightly wider in male than in female.

Differential diagnosis: see key below.

Distribution: The Philippines: Luzon.

Notes on taxonomy and nomenclature of *Endelus*

Endelus (s. str.) ***belial*** **Obenberger, 1924** (Plate 51 fig. 5)

Lectotype ♀ USNM: [Philippines: Luzon] Los Baños, P.I. Baker (p)/ Typus (p, red paper) / 13790 (h) / Endelus belial m. Type (h) Det. Dr Obenberger (p) / Type No. (p) 57725 (h) U.S.N.M. (p, red paper) / Endelus belial Obenb. (h, red paper) / LECTOTYPE (p) Endelus belial Obenb. f* (h) C.L. BELLAMY (p) (red paper).

Paralectotype BMNH, [PHILIPPINES] Los Baños P.I. Baker (p) / Belial Obenb. Baker (h) /1029.31 (h) / belial Obb. (h) PARATYPE (p, red) / NHMUK010584128 [bar code sign] (p).

Additional material: 1♂ MKCY: [PHILIPPINES] Los Baños P.I. Baker (p); 1♀ CSCA: [PHILIPPINES] Tigbao, Leyte, P. L., 17.5.58 ### (h).

References: Obenberger, 1924: 629; Théry, 1926: 37, *E. bakeri* Kerremans, syn.; Théry, 1932: 19, resurrected; Bellamy & Nelson, 1990: 294, lectotype designation.

Distribution: The Philippines: Luzon; new record for Leyte Island.

Notes: Described after unknown number of specimens from “PHILIPPINES: Los Baños (*Baker*)”. Due to kindness of Dr. A. Konstantinov and L. Tishechkin I have had the possibility to study photograph of lectotype deposited in USNM and designated by Bellamy and Nelson (1990). Besides, paralectotype from BMNH was studied; this specimen, most probably, provided by Obenberger himself to Théry who labelled it as “paratype”. On the other hand, Bellamy and Nelson (*l. c.*) mentioned one specimen from NMPC as paralectotype (without its study). Study of this specimen showed that it is labelled “[PHILIPPINES] Surigao Mindanao Baker (p)/ 1997 (h) / Typus (p, red paper) / Endelus belial m. Type (h) Det. Dr Obenberger”; though it is designated by Obenberger as type, this specimen originated from another locality and it is not belonging to a type series indicated in original description. Moreover, it is not conspecific with types of *E. belial* and belongs to another undescribed species; its description needs additional material.

Endelus (s. str.) ***chalybaeotinctus*** **Obenberger, 1932** (Plate 51 fig. 3)

Lectotype ♂ NMPC, herewith designated: [INDONESIA] Java (h) / Endelus chalybaeotinctus m. Type (h) Det. Dr Obenberger; Paralectotype, NMPC, [Indonesia] F.C. Drescher, Licider Geb, t. Z. v. Babakan, Java. 8.1915 (h) / Typus (p, red paper) / Endelus chalybaeotinctus m. Type (h) Det. Dr Obenberger.

References: Obenberger, 1932: 198.

Distribution: Indonesia: Java Island.

Note. Described after unknown number of specimens; I designated as a lectotype a male specimen from two specimens deposited in NMPC.

Endelus (s. str.) ***inaequalipennis*** **Obenberger, 1937** (Plate 51 fig. 2)

Lectotype ♀ NMPC, herewith designated: [INDONESIA] Java or. (h) / Typus (p, red paper) / Endelus inaequalipennis m. Type (h) Det. Dr Obenberger.

References: Obenberger, 1937: 22.

Distribution: Indonesia: Java Island.

Note: Described after unknown number of specimens, thus I designated as a lectotype a single specimen from NMPC.

Endelus (s. str.) ***palawanensis* Fisher, 1921** (Plate 51 fig. 8)

Holotype ♂ USNM: [PHILIPPINES] p. Princess, Palawan, Baker (p) / 8331 (h) / Type No. (p) 51528 (h) U.S.N.M. (p, red paper) / Endelus palawanae [sic!] Fisher (h, red paper).

Additional material: 1♀ MKCY: [PHILIPPINES] Sorsogon, Luzon (h)/ C.F. Baker collection, 1927 (p); 1♀ NMPC: [PHILIPPINES] Tacloban, Leyte I., p.s., March, 1945 (h)/ on fern, J. Helfer col.

References: Fisher, 1921: 444.

Distribution: Philippines: Palawan Island; new record for Luzon and Leyte islands.

Endelus (s. str.) ***bakeri* Kerremans, 1914** (Plate 51 fig. 4)

Lectotype ♀ NMPC, herewith designated: [PHILIPPINES] Los Baños P.I. Baker (p) / Typus (p, red paper) / Bakeri Kerr. Type (h) / Endelus bakeri Kerr. (h) det. Sv. Bily (p).

References: Kerremans, 1914: 88.

Distribution: Philippines: Luzon.

Note: Bellamy (2008) mentioned BMNH as type depositary basing on single specimen deposited there. The same specimen was used by Théry (1932) for brief description of the species in his review of *Endelus*. But study of this specimen showed that it is labelled "[PHILIPPINES], Mt. Makiling, Luzon, Baker (p) / Endelus bakeri Kerr. co-type (h)" which does not correspond to type locality mentioned by Kerremans (1914) as "Los Baños"; though Mt. Makiling is situated quite near Los Baños city but Kerremans in his work evidently distinguished both localities. Thus we designated as lectotype the specimen from NMPC which completely fit to description, originated from type locality and bearing standard Kerremans' type label. Specimen from BMNH belongs to another undescribed species; its description needs additional material.

Key to the species of *Endelus* (s. str.) *bakeri* Kerremans species group

1 Pronotum wider, more than 1.9 times as wide as long. Elytral sides nearly straight or weakly sinuate before rather narrowly irregularly rounded apices 2

– Pronotum narrower, about 1.8 times as wide as long. Elytral sides distinctly sinuate before rather widely rounded apices. Body 4.35-4.55 mm. Male genitalia as in Fig. 2. The Philippines (Luzon) .... *E. belial* Obenberger, 1924 (Plate 51 fig. 5)

2 Body wider, no more than 2.45 as long as wide 3

– Body slender, 2.55 times as long as wide. Body 4 mm. The Philippines (Luzon) .... *E. bakeri* Kerremans, 1914 (Plate 51 fig. 4)

3 Dorsal surface more distinctly microreticulated, with silky lustre, bronzy with more or less distinct copper-greenish or copper-red pattern. Species from the Greater Sunda Islands (Java) 4

– Dorsal surface shiny, with microreticulation nearly indistinct, bronzy black, sometimes with very indistinct traces of cupreous pattern. Species from the Philippines 5

4 Pronotum wider, 2.2 times as wide as long. Eyes more convex, pointed somewhat forwards. Elytral copper pattern more distinct. Body 3.7-4 mm. Male genitalia as in Fig. 6 .... *E. chalybaeotinctus* Obenberger, 1932 (Plate 51 fig. 3)

– Pronotum narrower, 1.95 times as wide as long. Eyes less convex, pointed more sideward. Elytral copper pattern less pronounced. Body 4.1 mm .... *E. inaequalipennis* Obenberger, 1937(Plate 51 fig. 2)

5 Head bigger, slightly wider than anterior margin of pronotum, frontal depression deeper, eyes less convex, subequal in length with temples. Body 3.8-4.1 mm. Male genitalia as in Fig. 3. The Philippines (Luzon) .... *E. pseudobelial* sp. nov. (Plate 51 fig. 6)

– Head smaller, subequal in width to anterior margin of pronotum, frontal depression less pronounced, eyes more convex, distinctly longer than temples 6

6 Pronotum narrower, 1.9 times as wide as long, with sides weaker and less sinuately narrowed from anterior 1/3 to somewhat obtuse basal angles. Eyes more convex. Body 3.7 mm. Male genitalia as in Fig. 4. The Philippines (Palawan, Luzon, Leyte) .... *E. palawanensis* Fisher, 1921 (Plate 51 fig. 8)

– Pronotum wider, 2.05-2.15 times as wide as long, with sides more abruptly and sinuately narrowed from anterior 1/3 to nearly rectangular basal angles. Eyes less convex. Body 3.5-4.05 mm. Male genitalia as in Fig. 5. The Philippines (Palawan) .... *E. bellamyi* sp. nov. (Plate 51 fig. 7)

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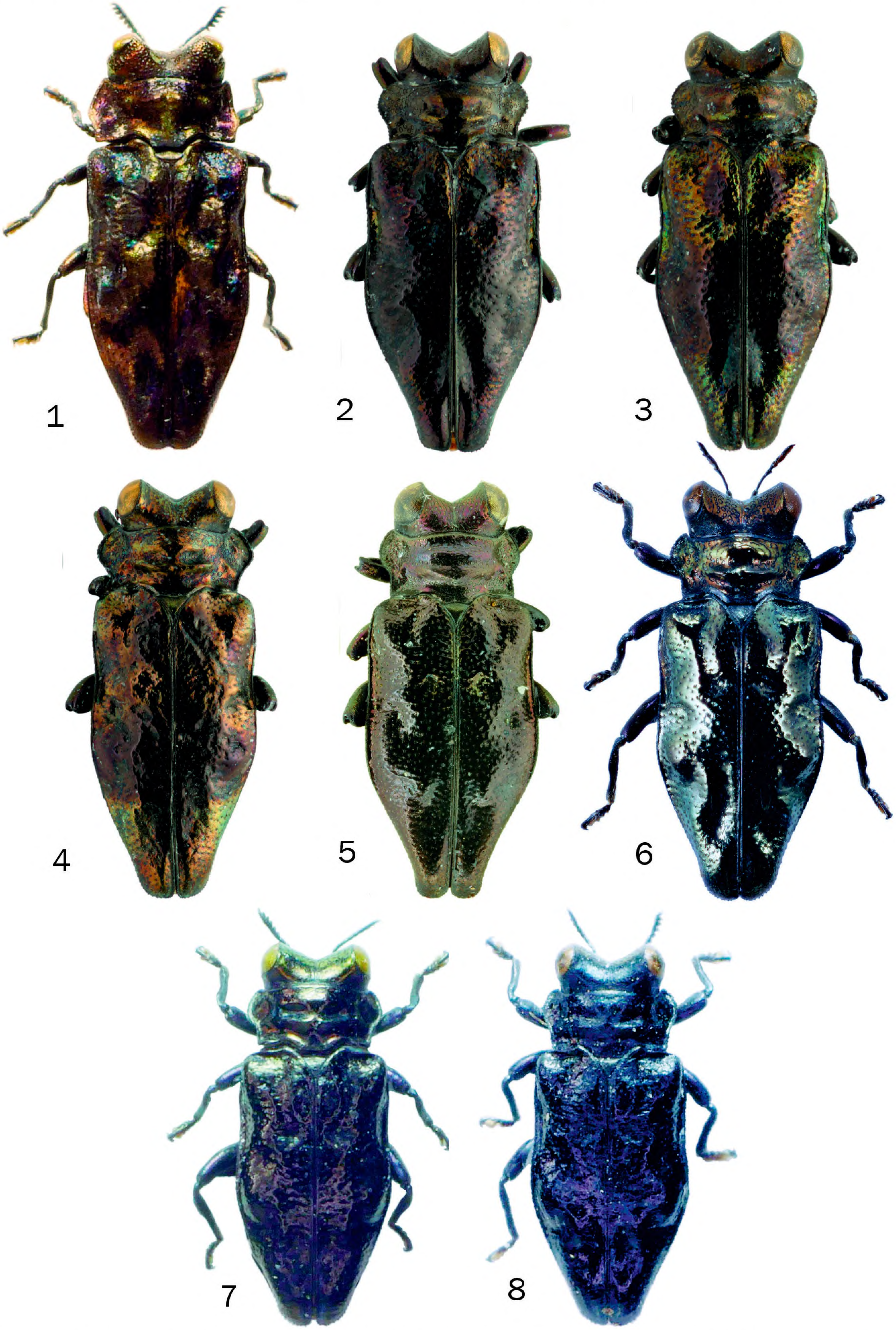
Plate 51

Kalashian, M.: A new subgenus and three new species of *Endelus* Deyrolle, 1864 (Coleoptera: Buprestidae) ...



Figures 1-8. *Endelus* species, dorsal view. 1 – *E.* (*Papuadelus* subgen. nov.) *telnovi* sp. nov. (holotype NME; photo: A. Saribekyan); 2 – *E.* (s. str.) *inaequalipennis* Obenberger, 1937 (lectotype NMPC; photo: M. Kalashian); 3 – *E.* (s. str.) *chalybaeotinctus* Obenberger, 1932 (lectotype NMPC; photo: M. Kalashian); 4 – *E.* (s. str.) *bakeri* Kerremans, 1914 (lectotype NMPC; photo: M. Kalashian); 5 – *E.* (s. str.) *belial* Obenberger, 1924 (paralectotype BMNH; photo: Keita Matsumoto, © BMNH); 6 – *E.* (s. str.) *pseudobelial* sp. nov. (paratype NMPC; photo: L. Dembický); 7 – *E.* (s. str.) *bellamyi* sp. nov. (holotype CSCA; photo: A. Saribekyan); 8 – *E.* (s. str.) *palawanensis* Fisher, 1921 (holotype USNM; photo: A. Saribekyan).